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The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
RAINY.
September 15/16.

September 16, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 77 2 p.m. 79
Humidity 89 87

(ESTABLISHED 1851)
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September 15, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 77 2 p.m. 87
Humidity 89 84

8048 日二十月八

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1918.

一拜禮 日六 月九年活普

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

AMERICANS LIBERATE 150 MILES OF TERRITORY.

15,000 PRISONERS AND HUGE MASSES OF MATERIAL.

A NEW FRENCH ATTACK PROGRESSING SATISFACTORILY.

London, September 14.
Reuter's correspondent at American Headquarters, writing at 10 p.m. yesterday, says:—General Pershing, General Petain and Mr. Baker, the American War Secretary, entered St. Mihiel this afternoon. The Germans had not time to evacuate the inhabitants, but had previously deported all boys from ten to sixteen years. They had forced old people to work. As for the rest, the least said is the soonest mended. What a relief it was from all those years of oppression can be judged from the transports of joy with which the Americans were greeted. It was the same in all other towns and villages.

Determined German Attacks Fail.

London, September 14.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The number taken prisoner by us in the operations carried out by the Third Army with complete success in the Trescault-Havrincourt sector on the 12th inst. exceeds fifteen hundred.
As a result of the progress made by us yesterday north-west of St. Quentin, our line has been established eastward of Beaucourt and Jeancourt.

During the past twenty-four hours, the enemy has made several determined but unsuccessful attempts to recover positions recently captured by us in the neighbourhoods of Goussancourt and Havrincourt. Yesterday a strong hostile attack in which the enemy employed flammeurwerfer was repulsed with heavy loss southward of Goussancourt.

At Havrincourt the enemy attacked yesterday morning in force under cover of a heavy artillery bombardment and penetrated the eastern portion of the village. After hard fighting, the attacking German infantry were driven out and our positions restored.

Northward of Havrincourt, we advanced slightly between the village and the canal.

In the evening the enemy attacked eastward of Trescault and gained a footing in our trenches, but was driven out immediately, leaving a number of dead in front of our line.

At night-time a strong bombing attack, in which liquid fire was employed, was made against our positions north-west of Goussancourt. After forcing our advanced posts to withdraw, this attack was also successfully beaten off.

There was local fighting yesterday in the Moeuvres sector without material change in the situation. At night-time an enemy attack southward of Moeuvres was repulsed.

We established new posts at night-time along the west bank of the Canal du Nord in the neighbourhood of Sauchy and Ouchy and opposite Oisy-le-Verger. In the La Bassee sector we occupied Auchy les La Bassee.

A New French Attack.

London, September 14.
The French launched a new attack at five o'clock this morning on both sides of the Ailette and between the Aisne and the Vesle. The attack towards Concy Forest, at the south end of the St. Gobain Massif, is progressing satisfactorily.

South of the Ailette the French captured Mont-des-Aigues and the villages of Allemontet and Sney and are on the edge of Villy. The Aisne advance has been between a mile and two miles on an eleven-mile front. One Division took prisoner a thousand, making a total of eighteen hundred on that front. The enemy reactions were apparently very weak, although the front line is strongly held. Prisoners say they were ordered to hold on at all costs.

South of the Aisne progress was also satisfactory and an unknown number was taken prisoner. The advance threatens to turn the west flank of the Chemin des Dames and endangers Leon inside. The St. Mihiel pocket is not cleared up. More guns are expected.

More British Progress.

London, September 14.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We successfully repulsed a raid in the Goussancourt sector. We pushed forward in the Havrincourt sector and established new posts in the trench lines east and north of the village. There was local fighting astride the La Bassee Canal. We progressed, taking prisoners. There was hostile gas-shelling in the neighbourhood of Neuve Chapelle, where we drove off an attempted raid.

The weather again interfered with air work on the 13th inst. Ten tons of bombs were dropped. We brought down three machines and drove down two uncontrollable. No British machines are missing.

A Lull.

London, September 14.
A French communique states that there is nothing to report.

The American Success Detailed.

London, September 15.
An American official message says:—In the St. Mihiel sector our advance units maintained touch with the enemy's forces and repulsed a counter-attack in the region of Jaulny. We are now able to estimate the success obtained during the two previous days. The dash and vigour of our troops and the valiant French divisions with which we fought shoulder to shoulder as shown by the fact that the forces attacking on both faces of the salient effected a junction, secured the results desired within twenty-seven hours. Besides liberating over 150 square miles of territory and taking 15,000 prisoners, we captured a mass of material. Over one hundred guns of all calibres and hundreds of machine-guns and trench mortars were taken.

Despite the fact that the enemy having during his retreat burned large stores, a partial examination of the battle field shows that great quantities of ammunition, telegraph, railroad material, rolling stock and clothing equipment were abandoned. Further evidence of the haste with which the enemy retreated is revealed in the abandoned bridges left behind. French pursuit bombing and reconnaissance units and also British and Italian bombing units divided with our Air Service the control of the air and contributed materially to the success of the operation.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

AMERICANS LIBERATE 150 MILES OF TERRITORY.

The German Version.

London, September 14.
A German wireless official message says:—Our advances and the enemy advances led to violent fighting at Moeuvres and Havrincourt. Enemy attacks between the Ailette and the Aisne failed. The enemy felt his way forward east of Combres and north-west of Thiaucourt.

King George's Congratulations.

London, September 15.
His Majesty the King has telegraphed to President Wilson as follows:—"On behalf of the British Empire I heartily congratulate you on the brilliant achievement of the American and Allied troops under the leadership of General Pershing in the St. Mihiel salient. The far-reaching results of these successful operations, which marked the active intervention of the American Army on a great scale under its own administration, are the happiest augury for a complete and I hope not far-distant triumph of the Allied cause."

French Comment.

Paris, September 10.
A Havas message says:—Enthusiastic comment by the French Press is evoked by the swift and powerful blow in the St. Mihiel salient with its powerful defensive observation position. The papers say the American Army is a worthy inheritor of the traditions of Generals Grant and Lee. The British continue to bite the German salient around La Bassee and more progress is being made towards St. Quentin. Herr von Payer said at Stuttgart that American co-operation is a heavy burden for Germany. No faith is to be placed in his promises.

GERMANY ECONOMICALLY SINKING.

Complaints of a Trade Union Deputation.

Amsterdam, September 14.
The *Berliner Tageblatt* contains a report of remarkable proceedings of a Trade Union deputation to Count Hertling on the 12th inst.

The spokesman said the people had become seriously discouraged over recent events and they felt that they were economically sinking. Food continued to be bad and was dangerously insufficient, while prices were extortionate; consequently the bodily strength of the workers was declining and they must have more meat and potatoes. Workmen's trousers, which used to cost four marks, now cost sixty; they lasted only a quarter of the time and were unremendable. The people's anger over the Prussian Suffrage question had reached the boiling point and the Military Censorship and martial law lay heavy on the Trade Unions. He urged now that "the exhaustion of our enemies has begun and a breakthrough has failed," was the time for a peace by understanding.

Count Hertling assured them that the political leaders and the High Command were striving for such a peace and were unanimously opposed to conquests. As regards equal suffrage, he repeated the promise that if the Upper House did not agree thereto, the *Landtag* would be dissolved.

Herr Wallraf, Secretary of the Interior, promised that the military would reconsider the right of meeting and the censorship.

Herr Waldow, Secretary of Food Supplies, said it was impossible to get more food. Meatless days must continue in order to insure the milk and fat supply. The potato crop was worse than last year and the corn supply was only 15 per cent. better.

Biron Von Stein, Secretary of State, stated that substitutes for clothing must be utilized.

Colonel Braun, of the War Office, promised to examine the question of shortening the working hours, but this was impossible in the mines.

The Socialist Deputy, Herr Loggia, replying, said the Ministers' statement as regards food and hours showed that the situation was hopeless. The workers could not work under the present hours.

THE WAR IN THE AIR.

More British Raiding Exploits.

London, September 18.
The Air Ministry reports:—In conjunction with the American attack, in addition to the bombing reported yesterday, we dropped a ton of bombs on railways at Arnsweiler and Metzshons and shot down two hostile machines. We attacked the railway at Courcelles, at night-time. We bombed on Saturday railways at Metz and Ebrang and also Bohl aerodrome with good results. A total of six and a half tons of bombs was dropped. One British machine is missing.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

Reported Shooting of General Brussiloff.

London, September 14.
Reports received both via Sweden and Germany tend to confirm the recent rumours that General Brussiloff has been shot dead by the Bolsheviks at Moscow.

A German "Bargain".

Stockholm, September 14.
The German Legation at Helsinki has declared to the Finnish Government that German troops will not enter the Province of Karelia if Britain and the other Entente Powers bind themselves to withdraw from Karelia and the Murman Coast within a period to be fixed.

THE MACEDONIAN FRONT.

London, September 14.

A Bulgarian communique says:—We repulsed a British attack near the village of Schari, south of Ghevgeli, after a hard fight.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN VIOLATIONS.

Retaliatory Measures Favoured.

Paris, September 14.
A Havas message says:—The French Government intends appointing an Allied Commission to investigate the German offences against the laws of war on the Western Front. There is enthusiastic support of the proposal of retaliation against German towns, which should be razed to the ground for each French or Belgian town destroyed.

FRENCH PRESS AND GERMAN PROPAGANDA.

Paris, September 14.
A Havas message says:—Concerning the efforts in German propaganda of the Kaiser, General Hindenburg, Count Hertling and Herr von Payer, the French Press admits that the moral consequences of the military situation are incalculable and the reverses cannot be kept from the knowledge of the German nation.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

INDIAN FIGHTERS PRAISED.

London, Sept. 15.
Lord French, in the course of a letter to Princess Sophia Duleep in connection with the forthcoming India Day, expresses high appreciation of the services of India's fighters on the West Front in 1914 and 1915. "When the Indian troops first arrived the situation was so drastic that it was necessary to call upon them immediately to reinforce the fighting front and help to stem the German thrust. Their fine fighting qualities, tenacity and endurance were well manifested during the first Battle of Ypres, before they had been able to completely reorganise after their voyage from India. The manner in which they acquitted themselves showed the excellence of their previous training for war. In all the subsequent battles of these years they took a prominent part and behaved with the utmost gallantry. I have no hesitation in saying that they splendidly upheld the glorious fighting traditions of the Indian Army. This record is all the more honorable when it is remembered that they were suddenly despatched from a hot climate almost at the worst season of the year to face the rigours of a western winter. It will always be a source of pride and happiness to me that I have been associated in the field with these gallant troops."

BRITAIN'S NEAR EASTERN POLICY.

London, Sept. 15.
The "Daily Telegraph," referring to the presentation of addresses from the Armenian, Syrian and Zionist communities of Manchester to Mr. Lloyd George, says the situation in which Great Britain stands towards these national elements in the Near East and the Turkish question as a whole is one of the cardinal issues of the war. In insisting upon the accomplished facts in Palestine and Mesopotamia, and in proclaiming other objects of the Near Eastern policy, such as securing liberty and justice for the Armenian race, we are taking up an attitude from which it is morally impossible to depart. After speaking of the benefits which British rule has conferred upon Palestine and Mesopotamia the "Daily Telegraph" declares that Germany's demand that these countries be returned beneath the rule of the Turk is a demand which no man of the Allied nations could tolerate.

Death of Lord Nicholson.

London, Sept. 14.
The death is announced of Field Marshal Lord Nicholson, C.C.S. at the age of 75.

Lord Nicholson was a Royal Engineer and served in the Afghan War, the Egyptian War, Burmese Expedition, Tirah Campaign and South African War. He participated in the march to Candahar, the battle of Tel-el-Kebir and other actions and was military secretary to the Commander-in-Chief and Director of Transport in the South African War. He was Director-General of Mobilisation and Military Intelligence at the War Office for three years and was the chief British Military Attaché with the Japanese Army during the war with Russia.

A RUSSIAN EXPLOSION.

Amsterdam, Sept. 14.
A message from Kiev reports an explosion at Norones which destroyed six trains, the station and other buildings. Three hundred and fifty people were killed. Fifteen hundred arrests have been made in connection with the disaster.

RUSSIAN SITUATION DESPERATE.

London, Sept. 14.
Reuter learns in official quarters that the situation in Russia is desperate. The Bolshevik Government is breaking up and it is known that Lenin and Trotsky a month ago prepared to escape to Switzerland, commandeering therefor a considerable quantity of gold for personal use.

THE MACEDONIAN CAMPAIGN.

London, Sept. 14.
A French Eastern communique says: There has been lively artillery and patrol activity at numerous points. The enemy west of Valdiva, after a violent bombardment, attacked the new British positions and were repulsed with heavy losses, leaving prisoners.

THE PREMIER'S INDISPOSITION.

London, Sept. 14.
Mr. Lloyd George has been attacked by influenza and has a high temperature. The appointments of his tour have been cancelled.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, Sept. 14.
The silver market is quiet.

JEWISH NATIONAL MOVEMENT.

Siamese Government Endorses England's Declaration.

Since England made its momentous Declaration through Mr. Balfour in November last, in favour of a National Home for the Jewish People being established in Palestine, Jewry throughout the world has been abuzz with enthusiasm at the prospect of the two thousand year dream being realized. The Jews in the Far East have certainly not lagged behind their brethren in other parts of the world and in addition to their substantial support materially, they have recently undertaken a propaganda campaign for the further enlightenment of the aims and aspirations of the Jewish National Movement.

Headed by Mr. R.S. Kadourie, ex-President of the Shanghai Zionist Association, supported by Mr. N.E.B. Esra, Hon. Secretary of the Association, and which Association has gained considerable strength by the presence in the Far East on a mission of the British Government of Mr. David L. Sandelson, B.A., B.O.L., one of the younger English Zionist leaders, they have recently approached eminent statesmen in China, Japan and elsewhere with a view to eliciting their support and recognition of Great Britain's policy for a National Jewish Homeland in Palestine. The first to come out with a similar declaration is the Royal Siamese Government; the following despatch from His Royal Highness Prince Derawongse Varopakar, Minister of Foreign Affairs, addressed to Mr. Kadourie is a document which brings Siam in line with the other Allied and neutral Powers:—

Foreign Office.

Bangkok, 22nd August, 1918.
Dear Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of the letter of the Shanghai Zionist Association of July 12th 1918, with reference to the establishment of Palestine as a National Home for the Jewish People. In reply, I have the honour to state that the Royal Siamese Government expresses its accord with the sympathetic position taken by the Allies with reference to the establishment of Palestine as a National Home for the Jewish People and, in co-operation with the Allied Powers, will use its best endeavours to facilitate the achievement of this object, it being clearly understood that nothing will be done that may prejudice the civil or religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine.

I am,

Very truly yours,

(Signed) DEVAWONGSE.

Mr. S. B. Kadourie,
President of Shanghai Zionist Association,
8, Jinkee Road, Shanghai, China.

The local Zionist Association has called the text of the Declaration made by Siam to the Zionist Organizations in London and New York.

In the delicate negotiations between the local Zionist Association and the Royal Siamese Government relative to the above Declaration, Dr. Eldon R. James, American Adviser in Foreign Affairs, to the latter, under Charles S. Johnson and Mr. J. B. Cowell, Editor of the *Shanghai Daily News*, have been instrumental in the process.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Wife's objection to Kilt.
After joining the Gordon Highlanders, said Lance-Corporal F. O. Marshall, who was granted a divorce recently his wife refused to be seen in the streets with him, saying she did not like him in "those—d—kilt." Lance-Corporal Marshall cited William McArthur McRaid, an correspondent, and damages were agreed at \$500.

A Fortune for Charities.

Miss Ada Katharine Agnes Bicknell, The Times, Hanton Bridge, Hants, left \$22,005. The charitable legacies, which amount to \$28,200, include four of \$5,000 each, four of \$1,000, eight of \$500, and two of \$100. The residue goes to the Melsaene Mission. The following have also been proved: Lieut. Robert Evan Lewis Lloyd, R.A., Brynston, Rhayader, Badnor, drowned on active service—£34, 10s. Mr. William Holmes, of Bonnington, Bickley, Kent, and Chapel House, New Broad-street, E.C.—£37,917. Capt. Mortimer Edward Harold Schiff, Suffolk Regt., of 14, Hyde Park-square, W., solicitor, killed in France—£27,732.

Sovereigns for 231—

At Wakefield recently Joseph Waddington, baker, Wortley, Leeds, was charged under the Defence of the Realm Regulations with purchasing gold coin of the realm at a price exceeding its face value. It was stated that he had been canvassing for gold in public-houses and other places, and had obtained a large number of sovereigns, for which he paid 25s. each. When arrested he had \$123. 10s. in gold in his possession. He was fined \$15 in each of four cases—\$60 in all—and the magistrates ordered the money to be taken from the sum in his possession, and that the balance should be handed to him in currency notes.

Awards for Rescues at Sea.
The Board of Trade announces that the following awards have been made by the President of the United States to the master and members of the crew of the U.S. Soldiers Prince, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, in recognition of their services in rescuing the crew of an American schooner in March, 1917, viz.:—A gold watch and chain for Captain John G. Norman, master; binocular glasses for Mr. Robert G. Hughes, chief officer, and Mr. Norman Richardson, third officer; and gold medals for A. L. Lundberg, carpenter, and G. Vax der Werf, J. Goodwin, F. Simmons, and O. Petersen, seamen.

French War Booty Heavy.
With the French Army in France, August 7.—The army of Gen. Berthelot, whose operations had a marked effect in bringing about the retreat of the Crown Prince across the Vesle by breaking down the eastern pivot of his line southwest of Rheims, effected heavy captures of material during the fighting. In one wood alone 300,000 shells of heavy calibre were taken, in addition to immense quantities of other material. This army also captured several batteries of heavy and field guns, which are now being used against the enemy. Its booty comprised, likewise, in addition to 575 machine guns, hundreds of light trench mortars. The army's bag of prisoners exceeded 2,000.

U. S. Taxation.
Mr. McAdoo's statement to the Finance Committee of Congress; that the revenue from taxation must be doubled if tax receipts are to bear the same ratio to total expenditure as they bore in the fiscal year 1918, was based on the assumption that the expenditure, during the balance of this calendar year, would increase at the rate of \$100,000,000 per month, says the New York Evening Post. The statement for July, now at hand, bears out this expectation. Government outlay in that month, including advances to our allies, totaled up \$1,608,282,000, which compares with some \$1,580,000,000 in June and May, with \$1,200,000,000 in April, and with \$1,100,000,000 in March. This increase was the basis for the Treasury's estimation of \$1,600,000,000 for July in October, as compared with the actual total of \$1,608,282,000.

GENERAL NEWS.

A U. S. Appointment.
Washington, August 9.—Mr. Sherman Whipple, of Boston, has been offered the post of counsel for the Shipping Board. Mr. John Barton Payson, who has been legal adviser for both the Shipping Board and the Railroad Administration, now will devote all his attention to the railroad work.

Ham Hill Antiquities.
Dr. B. Hensleigh Walter, of Stoke-sub-Hamden, Somerset, has presented to the Somerset County Museum at Taunton, at the 70th annual meeting of the Somerset Archaeological Society, all the Romano-British antiquities from Ham Hill, hitherto lent by him. This, added to the Norris and Walter collections already belonging to the museum, forms an important group of about 1,000 objects. Researches at Ham Hill began a hundred years ago, and have extended over four generations of the Walter family. Dr. Haverfield, Camden Professor of Ancient History at Oxford, was elected president of the society.

Tilbury Hotel for Warship Boys.
At the quarterly meeting of the Governors of the Marine Society recently it was announced that the Port of London Authority would lease to the society for three years a sufficient portion of Tilbury Hotel to accommodate 200 boys now under training in H.M.S. President, which was lent by the Admiralty when the Warspite was destroyed. Mr. H. Kemp-Welch said that the lease of the Tilbury Hotel would give them an opportunity of seeing how a shore establishment would work. The boys would have boat exercises and boat drill, and there was a good playing ground close by. During the last quarter 40 of the boys had entered the merchant service.

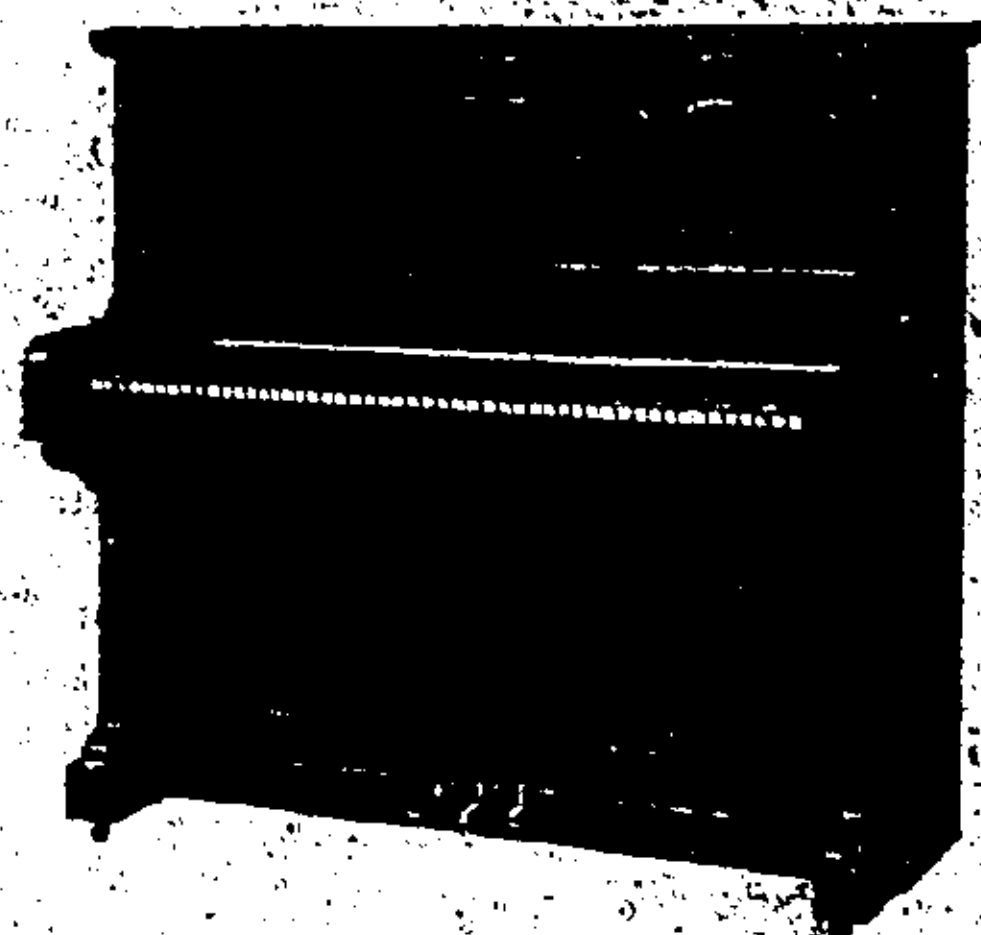
Textile Designs Wanted.
Ninety hundred dollars are offered in prizes to textile designers who compete in the Women's Wear third annual contest for original designs in printed silks, cretonnes, ribbons, and cotton goods. No restrictions bar any persons from entering the competition, and each contestant may submit as many as ten designs. The ideas may be submitted on fabric or printed paper, but they should be in such form as to be available for industrial purposes. The prizes, which range from \$300 to \$10, will be awarded on the basis of originality, adaptability, and artistic merit. All designs should be sent to the Art Alliance of America, 10 East 47th Street. The competition closes on October 1.

Products of German Education.
Distributing the prizes at the Freeman's Orphan School, Brixton, the Lord Mayor said that it was common to hear English education disadvantageously contrasted with that on the Continent; particularly in Germany. The German system might have inculcated a spirit of discipline, hardness of training, and application to study, but he doubted whether these things had always been advantages, even to the Germans. If the invasion of Belgium, the sinking of the Lusitania, the shooting of Nurse Cavell, and the bombing of Red Cross hospitals were the products of German education, then give him British education.

Prizes for Banking Students.
The results of the annual examinations for the certificates of the Institute of Bankers, held in April last, which have now been announced, show that 28 candidates completed the final and 203 the preliminary examinations, and of these 38 were women. The Institute prizes were awarded as follows:—Beckett Memorial Prize.—E. H. Hogg, London City and Midland Bank, Victoria street, Nottingham. George Rae Prize.—M. E. Hopkinson, London City and Midland Bank, Ulverston. Gwyther Prize for Economics.—J. F. Eggleston, London City and Midland Bank, Victoria street, Nottingham. Charles Beebe Prize for English Composition and Banking Correspondence.—M. E. Hopkinson, London City and Midland Bank, Ulverston. Gwyther Prize for French.—S. E. Thomas, National Provincial and County Bank of England, Llangyfelach.

NOTICES.

MOUTRIE PIANOS

NEW MODELS
RECEIVED

ARTISTIC in FINISH

and combine quality of tone with lightness of touch. Backed by guarantee for five years.

PRICES FROM \$425.

Cash or easy terms.

S. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.

Save Your Eyes

THE ONLY EUROPEAN OPTICIAN IN THE COLONY.

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN, 28, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

EARLY ENGLISH PICTURES.

A Reynolds Sold for £4,410.

Pictures by old masters and works of the Early English school, the property of Messrs. T. Agnew and Sons, sold owing to the death of Mr. W. Lockett Agnew, and others from various sources, attracted a large attendance at Messrs. Christie's recently. The first 75 lots, constituting Messrs. Agnew's property produced a total of £24,725, and the remainder of the sale showed a further total of over £21,000.

Four important portraits by Gainsborough, each 30in. by 25in., were among the Agnew pictures. Two of these, Miss Elizabeth Dymock (afterwards Mrs. Robert Wynne), and Lady Anne Ponsonby (the Hon. Mrs. B. Barton), were bought by Messrs. Sully and Co. for 3,000 guineas and 3,200 guineas respectively. The portrait of Lady Frances Dashwood Peyton, was bought by Messrs. Tooth for 1,650 guineas; and that of Charles Bouchier, member of Council at Bombay, and of Sandridge Lodge, Hert, fell to Mr. Peacock at 810 guineas. Three of these portraits fell short of the prices at which they had been acquired during recent years. On the other hand, Hoppner's portrait of Lady Ibbotson, bought by Mr. Leggett at 1,000 guineas, showed a considerable increase on the price paid for it several years ago. Two attractive portraits by Sir Thomas Lawrence were those of Mrs. William Locke (afterwards Lady Wallcourt), painted in 1799—850 guineas (Connell); and the Marquise de Blaisel and Child—950 guineas (Gooden and Fox). Sir E. Landseer's "Piermigan Hill," fetched 720 guineas (Leggett); J. B. Pater's "Le Bain de Nymphes"—800 guineas (Williams); and Sir J. Reynolds's group of the two Misses Paine, daughters of James Paine, the architect, brought 4,200 guineas (Gooden and Fox).

A number of Raeburn portraits from various sources were included in the sale. That of Mrs. Allan, wife of the Rev. Alex. Allan, of Oorabber's Close, Edinburgh, sold for 2,000 guineas (Tooth); Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Houston, of Clerkinton, fell respectively at

2,400 guineas and 4,100 guineas, to Messrs. Knoedler and Mr. Morris; Alexander, Fourth Duke of Gordon—850 guineas (Knoedler); and Margaret Wedderburn (afterwards Mrs. Philip Dundas, of Arnisdon)—3,000 guineas (West). Romney's portrait of Alice Dundas, second wife of Sir John Wedderburn, brought 1,800 guineas (West); and the same artist's portrait of Mrs. Williams, went for 1,700 guineas (Gooden and Fox). Three pictures, the property of the late Lily, Duchess of Marlborough, included W. Van de Velde, view in a river in Holland—1,100 guineas; and A. Canaletto, a view in Venice 650 guineas, bought by Messrs. Colnaghi and Obach. Among Mr. J. P. Heseltine's pictures was an example of J. S. Corman, "Hay-barges Hoisting Sail"—780 guineas (Clarke Company).



OUR SPLENDID SAILORS

Think of the Broke and the Swift, think of Zeebrugge and Ostend, think of the unceasing vigilance of the Dover Patrol, and don't forget that many thousands of our gallant sailors are going under in the struggle with the enemy. Our wounded sailors share equally with our wounded soldiers in the benefits of your contribution to the War Bond Drawing.

Hongkong St. Andrew's Society.
WAR BOND DRAWING
31st December, 1918.

Tickets on Sale at all Banks' Branches.
Drawings at 8 P.M. on 31st Dec.

Prepaid Advertisements.

ONE CENT PER WORD
FOR EACH INSERTION

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—One large OFFICE ROOM on second floor of Prince's Building. Apply to—H.M.F. NEMAZEE.

TO BE LET.—HOUSES on Shamson, CANTON. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, KOWLOON. KOWLOON Marine Lot No. 48 suitable for Coal Storage. Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD., Alexandra Buildings.

TO BE LET

TO BE LET.—A GODOWN Central District. Apply to—The Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.

TO BE LET.—A FURNISHED ROOM suitable for one or two persons, in a quiet locality, Kowloon. Rental \$30, including light. Apply Box 1430, c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.

WANTED.—FLAT or HALF HOUSE. Apply Box 1420 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—HOUSE IN GOOD LOCALITY with all conveniences. Apply Box 1421 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

NOTICES.

SOUTHARD AND ROBERTSON'S
"MAGNETIC"
COOKING STOVES
INSPECTION INVITED
MUSTARD & CO.,
4, DES VOGES ROAD CENTRAL. TELEPHONE 1186
AGENTS in FOOSHOW, AMOY, SWATOW and CANTON.
BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO Co.

GALL
AT
THE HONGKONG
CIGAR STORE
CO., LTD.
AND ASK FOR
"EL PALACIO"

AND
YOU will be
convinced that
Hongkong is
now favoured
with the
best brand
of

MANILA CIGARS.

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.
FACULTY OF MEDICINE.
APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Acting Lecturer on Pharmacology. A course of 50 lectures is required to be delivered during the academic year 1918-1919 at 4.15 P.M. two or three afternoons a week. Full particulars may be obtained from the Dean to whom Applications should be made as soon as possible.

NOTICE.
THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.
In accordance with the Provisions of the new Articles of Association of the Company, the Board of Directors have this day declared an Interim Dividend for the First Half Year ended 30th June, 1918, of THREE DOLLARS (\$3.) per share.

Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office on and after the 23rd SEPTEMBER, 1918.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to 23rd instant, BOTH DAYS INCLUSIVE.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.
Hongkong, 12th September, 1918.

NOTICES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS IN

DAINTY LINGERIE

ALL HAND MADE OF

FINE TARANTULLE and TRIMMED HAND MADE LACES.

WE INVITE INSPECTION.

SPARKLING MINERAL

Pyeris

REGISTERED

An exact reproduction of a well known Spa at half the price. Blends perfectly with spirits especially Whisky.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.
TEL. 436.

THE PHARMACY

FOR
Toilet Requisites
Patent Medicines
Pure Drugs & Chemicals
Surgical Dressings & Instruments
Parke, Davis & Co.'s Products
Burroughs Wellcome & Co.'s Products.

FLETCHER & CO., Ltd.,
Tel. 345. 22, Queen's Road Central.

CAKES

WEDDING, CHRISTENING AND COMPLIMENTARY IN ALL VARIETIES.
VICTORIA CAFE
(N 11 to P. & O. Office)
TELEPHONE 2667. 24, Des Voeux Road Central.

FRESH SHIPMENT JUST ARRIVED
PER "FUSHIMI MARU"
BORDEN'S MALTED MILK.
MOTHERS

TAKE NO CHANCES WITH BABY'S FOOD

THIS FOOD TOOK FIRST PRIZE AT PANAMA EXPOSITION

BORDEN'S Malted Milk

HAS A REPUTATION OF 50 YEARS' STANDING.
OBTAINABLE AT ALL LEADING DISPENSARIES

CONNELL BROS. CO.
DISTRIBUTORS.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.
Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.
Hongkong, 15th January, 1919.

INSURE your MOTOR CAR or CYCLE against Accident under the COMPREHENSIVE POLICY of the MOTOR UNION INSURANCE CO., LTD.

For Terms and particulars apply to the
UNION TRADING CO.,
Queen's Building,
General Agents,
Hongkong, September 2nd, 1918.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF

VIROL

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Telephone 16.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

DEATH.

STOCKHAUSEN.—On 14th September, 1918, at the Victoria Hospital, Sarah Mayhew von Stockhausen aged 69 years.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1918.

TWO SPEECHES.

It would be difficult, if not impossible, to conceive a sharper contrast in outlook than that just furnished by the speech of Mr. Lloyd George at Manchester and the oration by the Kaiser at Essen. The British Premier spoke with characteristic confidence in the issue of the war, showing that the worst was over and victory in sight, at the same time venturing on a mention of some of the big questions which will need to be taken in hand after peace is attained; while the All Highest, in canting phraseology, took an obviously gloomy attitude on the prospects confronting Germany, which he unsuccessfully attempted to hide by talking a lot of rubbish about his trust in the German sword, the strong hearts and the stout muscles of his soldiers. Once again the wily Wilhelm was very free and familiar in his references to the Almighty, though there was a rather pathetic touch about his query: Is God at the last moment going to abandon us in the West? and his remark thereabout that only the faint-hearted would think so. It would seem that the Kaiser himself has some little doubt as to whether God is, after all, on the side of the Germans.

However, we can well afford to leave the Kaiser and his theatrical declarations on one side and take a glance at the more pertinent parts of the British Premier's speech, especially in relation to post-war issues. We are glad that Mr. Lloyd George had something to say about the importance of maintaining the solidarity of the British Empire after the war. As he says, in view of what this great commonwealth of free nations has done for humanity in this war, it would be a crime against civilisation to allow it to fall to pieces. Among the unthinking ultra-democrats we sometimes hear talk of the perpetuation of the Imperial idea being at conflict with the spirit of the times, but that is most superficial view of the British Empire, which is not based on military strength or built up on the oppression of subject races, according to the German ideal, but which has its roots in liberty for all and is a replica of that greater ideal of a League of Nations which we hope to see established when the war is ended. Mr. Lloyd George has always been a keen social reformer, and even in these days of war he is looking ahead to the tasks which future Governments will have to face in this regard. One of the greatest of these is the care of the health of the nation, for, as the Premier expressed it in one of his happy epigrams, "bad health for the nation means bad business for all." He referred specifically to the conditions of factory life and the need for making these healthier and was able to show that the health of the country in the past has been anything but what it should be, with the result that fully a million men were unfit for military service when the call came, men who would have been in the fighting ranks had the health of the nation been properly supervised. That is a melancholy fact, the more so when the Premier assures us that if we had had those extra million men, the war would have ended triumphantly ere this.

This question of national health is admittedly a very difficult one to tackle. Something has been done in recent years to attempt to cope with it. Factory legislation, free meals and medical attention for poor children attending school have had beneficial results, but only the fringe of the problem has yet been touched. The artificial conditions of modern life are all against general good health, and the further we get away from the simple, homely life of past generations, the more pronounced does the evil become. Unhappily all the tendencies are in the wrong direction, though what the effects of the war, with its campaigning, will have on the future of our manhood it is scarcely possible to tell at the present. Many of our soldiers are probably going to go back to the humdrum life of city offices and workshops where peace comes and if this desire for changed environment is diverted into the pioneer channels, we may see a great revolution in methods of living. At any rate the nation's health needs to be safeguarded, and it is satisfactory that Mr. Lloyd George has the point in mind in connection with the reconstruction processes which will claim attention when the present military struggle is ended.

The War Bond Drawing.

Some very happily chosen and forceful appeals are being made by way of advertisement in connection with the sale of St. Andrew's Society War Bond tickets, as the columns of the local newspapers show. Emphasis is especially being laid on the good which will result to deserving war causes if the amount aimed at is secured. That is as it should be, for if there is one feature more than another about this scheme which should commend itself to the public it is the fact that as much as fifty per cent. of the money received is being devoted to war charities. Here there is an opportunity provided for doing something to relieve the lot of those who have borne hard burdens for the Empire and for humanity generally, while incidentally purchasers of tickets may also find themselves considerably enriched. At any rate, it is comforting to know that every ticket bought means direct aid being given to war sufferers, and that fact alone should stimulate all patriots to give the scheme their support. It is up to the public to see to it that the sum which the Society has in view is raised, and we trust that all good supporters of the Allies will do their share.

The Peace Chorus.

The German peace chorus is gaining in volume as the days pass and is being participated in by men of all shades of opinion, from Ministers down to lowly Socialists. In other words, the Kaiser is willing to make use of any and every body in his attempt to delude the Allies into believing that Germany is repenting for her past sins, is willing to arrange a cessation of hostilities and is prepared to set more honourably in the future. But all these efforts will be of small avail. If there were an open and frank admission of guilt and something more than mere talk and empty promises forthcoming regarding the future, the Entente Powers might agree to pay heed to the German "feelers," but we know quite well that official Germany is not sincere in this matter, and that she is seeking to secure a stoppage of the fighting by means of trickery and deception. So much is evident from the essentially contradictory nature of many of the enemy statements now being made. The schemes are merely one to fog the issue and to draw on the Allies into a trap laid by the Prussian militarists who know that they have failed this time but who look to future revenge if permitted to have a respite now before absolute defeat is imposed.

Some of the Comment.

The Independent Socialists who introduced a motion in the Berlin City Council asking for the initiation of peace discussions are possibly quite sincere, as they know from contact with the masses what growing distress this war is causing among the German people. We are hardly prepared, however, to give so much credit to Herr Eisner, who has once before been used in a peace offensive movement, and who now talks glibly of an early peace and the unreserved return of Belgium, thus putting himself into direct conflict with other enemy spokesmen who have freely spoken of holding Belgium as a pawn and who meant what they said. Herr von Payer, the Vice Chancellor, is too funny for words when he speaks of Germany being the innocent and attacked party. We also like his condemnation when he talks of Germany being "entitled" to indemnification and then graciously says that, on calm reflection, she is prepared to abandon this idea, despite her favourable military situation. For sheer, unadulterated impudence, this would take a lot of beating. We suppose Germany's "favourable military situation" has references to the continued Han withdrawal in France "according to programme." All this sort of nonsense is doubtless served up to mislead, but it will decide no-one but the simple Germans themselves. The enemy may soon have his longing for peace gratified, but only because he is beaten. When he frankly acknowledges that we may agree to meet round the table and lay down the terms of his punishment, he will be a different man.

DAY BY DAY.

WITHOUT CHARITY OUTWARD
WORK PROVEITH NOTHING.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the fourth anniversary of the routing of the Austrian armies in Galicia.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 7.11/16d.

Metal Theft.

A Chinese appeared at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. B. Wood, to answer a charge of stealing a piece of flat brass, and several pieces of white metal. Sgt. Cooper presented and said that a lot of this stealing had been going on for some time. His Worship sentenced the defendant to fourteen days' hard labour.

For the Poor Box.

Two Chinese were charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. B. Wood, with gambling at Peel Street. Inspector P. O'Sullivan prosecuted. Two Chinese detectives gave evidence to the effect that they arrested the defendants, and picked up ten cents. His Worship discharged the defendants, and ordered the ten cents to be put into the Poor Box.

Stolen Tools.

A Chinese was charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. B. Wood, with stealing five trowels and a mat bag. Inspector O'Sullivan prosecuted and said that these things were stolen from the houses in the course of erection behind the Dairy Farm's offices. A Chinese detective gave evidence of the defendant's arrest. He said the defendant told him that he was given the tools by someone. A Chinese workman identified the property as his. His Worship sentenced the defendant to six weeks' hard labour.

Stolen Iron.

Five Chinese appeared before Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe to-day, charged with the theft of 17 cwts. of iron, valued at \$300, from the Kowloon Godowns. The first defendant, who was defended by Mr. Faithfull, stated that the proceeds of the iron when sold would be spent as tea money. The other defendants pleaded not guilty. Mr. Faithfull applied for a remand, asking for bail, to which his Worship agreed. The case was adjourned until Thursday. Mr. Goldring appeared on behalf of a Chinese and a woman who were charged with receiving the iron, knowing it to have been stolen. The case was adjourned until Thursday, bail being fixed at \$500.

Snatching Prosecution Falls.

A Chinese was charged at the Police Court this morning with snatching a purse containing \$245 from another Chinese. Inspector O'Sullivan prosecuted. L. S. Robert Shannon said that he was walking near the Post Office when he saw the defendant being chased by the complainant, who told him in broken Cantonese that the defendant had snatched his purse and belt, also \$10. When Sgt. Shannon searched the defendant he was found to have \$1 in his possession. The defendant asked Sgt. Shannon to take him to the Police Station, as he had witnessed. Complainant, in giving evidence, said that the defendant stole his belt and handed it to another man. His Worship discharged the defendant.

The Recent Robberies.

In addition to the three Chinese who were charged on Saturday last with having committed various robberies at money-changers shops in Wanchai a few weeks ago, four others were charged before Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe this morning with being concerned in these robberies, making a total of seven. It was stated that nine men were involved in the armed robberies and the Wanchai Police are now on the track of the remaining two. Mr. F. X. D'Almeida, who appeared for one of the robbers, applied for a short remand on bail. Inspector Sim opposed bail, which he said, if granted should be heavy. His Worship agreed with the Inspector and asked Mr. D'Almeida to let the matter stand over. The case was adjourned until September 21.

BOUND FOR KIRKIE.

WITH THE HONGKONG CONTINGENT.

A Happy Crowd of Men.

We have received the following from one of the Hongkong contingent which recently left for Kirkie under the General Military Service Ordinance:

At Sea, August 29.

Having climbed the rigging of the rear mast and cheered to the echo His Excellency the Governor as he left the ship, and having been escorted down the harbour by launches with open sirens, a merry and lighthearted crowd of men assembled for their first meal just as the vessel cleared Lyceum Pass. The farewells on board had been made among a laughing crowd that robbed the good-bye of their wanted tensity, and the only feeling prevalent as Hongkong Harbour was left behind was one of relief that the adventure of the Hongkong Contingent had at last begun. There was a black squall far away off, of which Hongkong was getting the benefit, but ahead the weather was clear and bright, surely an augury that merited and justified the buoyant spirits of all. As one glanced around the crowded saloon, listened to the good-humoured banter and chaff, one felt thankful that it was with the first and largest draft that the journey was being made, for with such fellows went an assurance of happy comradeship. Nearly all were those one had known and met before, and it was good to be among them. Even new faces soon grew familiar and friendly in that atmosphere of excessive camaraderie.

The story of our trip to date is soon told, for the days have been marked by perfect weather and calm seas. Deck life has been altogether enjoyable. A parade and roll call in the morning has been the extent of our military life, though self-chosen exercises have been freely joined in. One's life has been as one has made it. Reading, Hindustani for some, military handbooks for others, and lighter reading for not a few, together with deck games and walking, have passed the time suit only can be passed on board ship. This first stage of our journey has been marked by nothing. Granted a thoughtful license as regards dress, one can lounge about at ease, and feel fully grateful that it is second-class passengers and not as troops that we are travelling. The piano that graced the saloon promised well—by looks and name only. "Good egg, a B. named," shouted an enthusiast, but a touch of its ivory keys proved that it well maintained the traditions of ships' pianos. Middle "G" and its sharp maintained a dignified silence, the upper and lower registers were in truly artistic discord, whilst "A" in the fifth octave only gave back a hollow wooden sound. Still it was possible to "indicate" a tune, and such minor defects could never daunt when music was decreed.

Already fame is being quickly made, that is just among ourselves. "Lobby" is simply a reservoir of spontaneous humour, and we shall owe him a lot before we have finished. One might mention others but there would have to be a long list if one set down all the founts of good humour, for as a company of self-entertainers we certainly would take a lot of beating. Even slight inconveniences are played off jocularly.

August 31.

The man who wrote the song "A Life on the Ocean Wave" is by the common consent of this party an ingenuous ass, for the majority of us have been lying back, musing meals and feeling like nothing on earth for the last two days. I feel quite brave in being in the saloon now. The weather has not been bad, but the sea is just choppy enough to give the ship a decent movement, and none but good sailors have stuck it all through. Deck games have given place to long chains and pillows, and reading is more pretended than actual. Heavy rain at night has caused those who want to be deck-climbers to regret their search for sea breezes.

hasty retreats and rude remarks from cabin companions rudely awakened being the reward. Our Sergeant must have had amphibious ancestry, for he defies the elements to shift him from his non-too-sheltered spot. In spite of the angry deep, gay spirits are irrepressible in some quarters, night attacks, carried out with dash and vigour that threaten to cut short the careers of inoffensive pillows, being a feature of inter-cabin life. One well-brained fellow promises to be a fruitful cause for an ingenious coup d'état is being planned by an optimist who so far has only suffered defeat. He is essentially Aquiliferian in his "Wait and See" attitude.

Of anecdotes one could tell a score, but unless they had been lived through, their more pointed application would be missed. That well-known China Coast skipper, Captain Jenkins—travelling first—is always with us and he is simply great as an inspirer of morale. We have even immortalised him by a three-verse "poem" composed in collaboration by two of a notorious cabin. He says he is going to have it reprinted—heaven forbid. What with Limericks and anonymous notices one is apt to find posted on one's cabin door, and other sundry "brain waves" committed to paper, it is indisputably established that we have "some" talent. Well towels will have to be resorted to soon. The vigour with which early morning exercises are carried out testify to a desire to keep fit, the steeple-chasing round deck, goose-stepping, and toe-walking soon finding out the "blowers." The weather is simply great to-day, a calm sea, blue sky and glorious head-on breeze: proving a wonderful tonic to those who were "stretched" yesterday. We are expecting to make Singapore tomorrow, and to-day has witnessed a wonderful spurt in butter-cleaning, boat-greasing and the like. Those who brought Dabbin and polish have been called all sorts of nice names—generally with effect. Letter-writing, too, has flourished, and doubtless many varied stories will reach Hongkong as to how we fared going south. Re-viewing the week one is forced to feel that we have started under auspicious conditions that few other soldiers have enjoyed, and the prospect for the future is bright. We may be conscripts, but we have been happy, and shall be so long as we retain our present formation. The people of Hongkong can rest assured that the band travelling to Kirkie is in no wise downhearted.

Later.

Being due to reach Singapore early the next morning, Sunday night, after a little hymn singing, resolved itself into an impromptu concert and quite a deal of talent was discovered. The extempore versifying, wherein certain members of the party were caricatured, went down with a bang, and one evening chorus had to be frequently repeated. Captain Jenkins, whose memory will long remain fresh in all our minds, was in splendid form, his quips and jokes, his rallying cry of "Health and song, boys," and his general infectious gaiety, being a sure guarantee of enjoyment. It was nearly midnight before we dispersed to our cabins.

On Monday morning land was in sight on both sides, the Malacca Straits through which we were passing being as calm as a mill pond. Before eleven o'clock we had made secure to the wharf, and were for a time interested in the official landing of the new Governor of Ceylon, a guard of honour being inspected by him. Our own "fall in" was soon given, and it was with no little delight that we were informed that the ship would not be sailing until Thursday morning. We had hoped for one full day at least, but here were three days at our own. Shore leave was given, subject to certain reportings, and with an admirable caution as to conduct we were dismissed to spend the days as we would. To endeavour to detail the way yesterday was spent by the various groups would be to recapitulate the pleasures of Singapore and give. We certainly invaded every where. The hotels and motor garages did good business, and it was a pity that something of a society for the

WIGWAM TENNIS CLUB.

The Annual Report.

The report of the above Club, for the Season 1917-18, states:—The membership has increased from 38 to 65, in spite of the fact that six members have resigned owing to the war.

A successful tournament was commenced last autumn, and concluded by a pleasant "At Home" early this year, when the Championship Finals were played, and the prizes were afterwards presented by Mrs. Halliday.

In December a number of men of the Garrison were entertained by lady members of the Club and an enjoyable afternoon was spent. The Club entered a team in the B. Section of the League, but owing to illness of players and military duties, only a few matches were completed and the remainder had to be cancelled.

A friendly match was arranged during the early part of this year between the ladies of Wigwam and the L.R.C., each Club sending six ladies. Our players held their own well, being only beaten by a small margin.

The year began with Mr. C. Gerken as Hon. Treasurer and Mr. F. W. G. Clarke as Hon. Secretary. Both resigned, and Mr. E. O. Norris and Mr. A. Morley succeeded. Subsequently Mr. Norris resigned, and Mr. Morley took over the dual post until he was obliged to resign on account of leaving the Colony on active service, after which Mrs. C. Miller and Mr. F. H. Crapnell were elected Hon. Secretary and Hon. Treasurer respectively.

We append below the names of those members who have resigned during the year on account of War Service, and wish them the best of luck, and a speedy return to the friends they have left behind them:—P. Mathieson, M. Fingert, J. R. Johnstone, A. Morley, J. B. Spiers and E. C. Norris.

German Dyes.

A Chinese was charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. B. Wood, with being in unlawful possession of three tins of German dyes. Inspector P. O'Sullivan prosecuted and P. X. d'Almeida a Castro appeared for the defence. Defendant said he bought the dyes from another man. Mr. d'Almeida asked His Worship to grant a remand, Inspector O'Sullivan, in giving the details of the case, said that the complainant came to the Station, and said that he lost the dyes on August 23. A broker went to his shop and offered to sell the dyes. The complainant asked the broker when he got the dyes from and he pointed out another man, and that man pointed to the defendant, who pointed out nobody—(Laughter). His Worship remanded the case till Wednesday, bail being allowed in \$50.

Singapore folk to witness a crowd of soldiers "doing" themselves somewhat after the style of tourists. "Tommyies" in Raffin and the Europe Hotels, lording round in motor cars and spending money outrageously incommensurate with the pay of Service men caused many a stare and smile. Who we were soon discovered, and A. L. men in the town must have been set thinking as to when it would be that they too would be a draft en route.

Hongkong has certainly set the pace in her Conscription and not a few praises were heard as to the expedition with which the Hongkong people have acted. The Tribunal is not working here yet, and our lead is a good one. It was inevitable that former Hongkong people would be met and there were many reunions and happy groups. The tiffin room at Little's was patronised by practically half the contingent, and at night the two big Hotels shared most of our company.

It was a tired crowd that came back to ship for sleep, but our first day in Singapore had certainly been enjoyable. We have, we must admit, seen something of a society for the

V. R. C. NIGHT FETE.

An Evening of Excellent Sport.

There was a large gathering at the V. R. C.'s night fete on Saturday. The events were keenly contested, and good sport was seen. The Water Polo proved a very exciting game and was won by the home team, the scores being 4-2. The V. R. C. had a very strong and representative team, and the Services also had some fine players. In the first half the scores stood 4-0, the first goal being scored by Barros after a few minutes had elapsed. More goals were soon forthcoming, for the V. R. C. meant business and a few minutes after, Logan scored with a beautiful shot. Marcel and Stewart then added one each. The V. R. C. citadel had some very narrow escapes but Rodrigues was always ready for any emergency. In the second half the Services lived a bit up and Telford managed to score one from a long distance. This served to rouse the V. R. C. team, but they had not the same opportunities to score as in the first half for the Services put up a strong defence. A second goal for the Services was scored by Burley.

Among the evening's competitors, A. Logan seemed to be a favourite, but owing to his eagerness to start he was disqualified in the Two Lengths Handicap for starting one second before time. However he was not to be dismayed and succeeded in carrying off several prizes. In the Team Race his team had things all their own way. The ladies' and girls' races were a big success and Miss D. Morris came in for a loud cheering when she won the Ladies' Handicap. During the evening music was provided by a Filipino string band which rendered some well known airs. A Logan gave some excellent exhibitions during the evening, such as the high dive, swimming one length under water, etc. The results were as follows:—

Two Lengths Handicap (open).—1, Tatam, 29 2/5 secs; Lyon, 29 secs.

Two Lengths Handicap (Ladies).—1, D. Morris, 2, M. Ramsay. Time:—49 2/5 secs.

Team Race.—1, A. Logan, R. Tatam, L. M. Franco, J. Soares and A. W. Riza; 2, H. J. Silva, D. Laing, S. A. Marcel, F. L. Silva and A. V. Barros.

Running Header from Spring Board.—1, A. Logan; 2, J. Stewart.

Ladies Nomination.—1, F. L. Silva (nominated by Miss N. Barretto); 2, M. A. Carvalho (nominated by Miss P. d'Almeida e Castro).

Boys' Race Two Lengths Handicap.—1, J. Jack, 30 secs; 2, Laing, 31 2/5 secs.

Two Lengths Handicap (Girls).—1, E. Cornell; 2, E. Cornell.

Water Polo The V. R. C. team was:—A. Logan, A. B. Ellis, O. A. Rodrigues, A. V. Barros (Capt) S. B. Marcel, J. Stewart and G. A. Carvalho.

After the events those present adjourned to the Gymnasium for the distribution of prizes.

The Hon. Secretary (Mr. McKirdy) said that they regretted that their chairman, the Hon. Mr. Oland Severn, was not present. He thanked the ladies for their presence, which contributed towards the event being a success. The ladies' and girls' races were a huge success. He thanked the young members for their assistance, and said there were some who thought the evening's sport would not be a success, as their champion swimmers had gone to the front, but the young members had come forward and joined in a way which tended to make the evening a great success. He would ask the smallest competitor, Miss E. Morrison, to present the prizes.

The prizes were then presented to the respective winners and three cheers and a "tiger" for the ladies brought the proceedings to a close.

The officials were as follows:—Judges:—Mr. A. Silva Netto, Mr. A. V. Barros, Mr. A. A. Alves, Lieut. A. E. Hall, Mr. T. Mack and Mr. J. Stewart. Starter:—Mr. A. E. S. Alves. Time Keepers:—Mr. T. Mack, Mr. W. Anderson and Mr. J. Lyon.

NAMOA RELIEF FUND.

Report of Relief Work.

The following reports of the relief work and statement of accounts of the Namoa Relief Fund have been issued:—

It will be remembered that shortly after the disastrous earthquake which occurred on the 13th. February last, news came of the terrible plight of the people of Namoa, the island, situated some 10 miles north-east of Swatow, and with which is associated the history of the early pioneers of the foreign trade of this district. Early relief was needed, and at the instigation of Dr. G. Duncan Whyte and the Rev. A. Guthrie Gamble, of the English Presbyterian Mission, a Committee was formed with the intention of conducting relief measures. Mr. M. S. Myers, the American Consul, and Mr. A. L. Macgowan, of Messrs. Bradley & Co., Ltd., consented to serve on this Committee, which was thereupon composed of the above mentioned four gentlemen.

A meeting was once called, and it was decided to issue an appeal for funds directly in Swatow, and through the medium of the press in Hongkong. These funds were subsequently collected and negotiated by Messrs. Bradley & Co., Ltd., at the direction of the Committee.

No praise can be too great for the self-denial, energy, and patience that has been displayed by these gentlemen, and all those who assisted them in their actual relief measures on Namoa Island itself. Special mention should be made of the very capable, valuable, and esteemed assistance that was given by the detachment of the Boys Brigade, who were amongst the first to proceed to Namoa. The Rev. T. W. Douglas James was resident in the island for some days, and during that period rendered great help, for which he is heartily to be thanked.

On closing up the accounts it was found that there was a small balance of \$137.41 in hand, and the Committee decided to divide this balance equally between the Swatow English Presbyterian Mission Hospital, and the Ist. China Company of the Boys Brigade, as per account.

Dr. G. Duncan Whyte's Report. The relief party that visited Namoa consisted of the Rev. A. G. Gamble, (Commanding Officer of the Ist. China Company of the Boys' Brigade) and six of his non-commissioned officers and men (all of whom had passed the examination in first aid work) along with Drs. Kuan and Tan, "graduates" of the Swatow Mission Hospital, with a student, some helpers and myself from the same institution.

A temporary "hospital" was put up for our use, with walls of coarse matting and roof of boat sails. It was divided in two rooms of which the inner was provided with a long table and was used as an operating room. By nightfall two additions had been made to the original structure, one for those patients who had to remain under our care, and another to be a living room for our party.

As soon as the medical supplies had been unpacked we arranged for two parties to visit the "homes" of the people. At this time, no-one was living in a house: two doors leaning together like an "averted" "V" formed the sort of shelter into which most people crept at night—but these shelters did not leave much room for setting a fracture etc. One party went inside the City: the other, outside. Each party was accompanied by stretcher-bearers so that such patients as were required to be operated on could be carried to the hospital to await the doctor's return: patients who were able to walk by themselves were advised to make their way to the hospital where Dr. Kuan had a staff of dressers to help him. The remaining cases were treated where they were found. In the afternoon again two parties went out to complete the work that had been begun in the morning, and when these returned some necessary operations had to be performed, which brought the day's work to a close, a day in which over 140 patients had been treated in their own homes and 250 in the hospital.

FOUND SHOT.

Singapore Volunteer's Tragic Death.

Consequent upon a shocking discovery made by a Chinese, says the Singapore Free Press, the police were called out to the 7th mile, Upper Serangoon, and in the jungle two miles from the road, found the dead body of a European aged about 33, dressed in full volunteer uniform, lying in a pool of blood, with a bullet wound through the mouth, having an exit at the back of the skull. A service rifle with a spent cartridge was found near the body. The remains were removed to the mortuary at Tan Tock Seng's Hospital where they were viewed by the Coroner and subsequently identified by deceased's wife as George Turner, a smaller employed at the Pulau Brani Smelting Works.

The deceased, who was a very quiet man and popular with his colleagues, had been rather depressed of late, owing to his having been rejected for service at the front and it is believed that this fact had so preyed upon his mind as to lead him to suicide. Deceased was formerly with the Middlesex Regiment.

All sorts of accidents were met with, dislocation had to be reduced, "simple" fractures were treated in every part of the body—arms, legs, spine, chest and pelvis. There also ten compound fractures in which gangrene had set in, and amputation was required.

The remaining days were spent in similar activities and on the 5th day, when the detachment of the Boys Brigade returned to Swatow, they had done their share in the carrying out of 448 visits to the homes of patients, and 778 treatments given in the hospital. The day that they left we handed over the charge of the hospital to Dr. Chia (who had just arrived from Swatow) and Dr. Tan, at first as honorary workers, but later at salaries of \$110 and \$90 per month respectively.

Dr. Kuan and I, being thus free of responsibility in Namoa City were able to respond to an invitation from the town of Hunan, on the opposite side of the island. With two capable assistants we were able, during our visit, to treat 181 patients, of whom a score were seen in their own homes. Sixteen fractures were set, four dislocations were reduced, and a general anaesthetic had to be administered three times. The next day we returned to Swatow, leaving two trained male nurses to help Dr. Chia, as well as two untrained servants and a cook and water-carrier whom we had recruited locally.

There was no further occasion to perform operations, presumably all the fractures and dislocations had been put right before we left, but with scores of patients with broken bones to be visited and cared for in their own homes, and hundreds with open wounds which required to be dressed from time to time, as well as the care of the serious cases in the hospital one may be quite sure that there was very little leisure for the doctors. More than 3,800 treatments were given to almost 700 patients during the first month after Dr. Chia took charge, and beyond this work, he rendered invaluable assistance in superintending the distribution of the matting—as will doubtless be told in another part of this report.

During the second month of Dr. Chia's regime he had only one trained assistant with him, but the majority of the wounds had healed by this time, and the broken bones were in good position and getting stronger from day to day. His services were required more as a physician than as a surgeon. The draughty sheds in which most of the people were living brought him a good many cases of bronchitis, while the coarseness of the food that was sent by some of the charitable societies was responsible for not a little dyspepsia. Altogether 2801 treatments were administered during the second month to almost 500 patients.

At the end of this time the Committee decided that the hospital should be closed, and Dr. Chia, having been presented by the magistrate and gentry with suitably inscribed scrolls, was escorted by them to his boat.

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TANTAMOUNT TO AN INDICTMENT.

Bishop of Singapore and Straits Government.

Since there has been no denial says the Straits Echo, of the somewhat amusing statement, published a few days ago by the Ipoh paper that all efforts having failed to move the Government to action in regard to the abnormal incidence of consumption and malaria in this country, as a last resort the Bishop of Singapore has ordered that prayers be said in all the Churches in the Diocese "that the Governments of the S.S. and F.M.S. may deal wisely with the spread of disease, especially phthisis and malaria." It is presumably true. The Bishop's action is tantamount to an indictment of the Government for having left undone those things that it ought to have done.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE.

MOW FUNG & COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Business heretofore carried on at 10, Des Vœux Road Central, Hongkong, by FREDERICK HOWELL and FREDERICK CHARLES MOW FUNG in co-partnership under the style of MOW FUNG & CO., has been converted into a Private Limited Company, and will henceforth, and as from the 1st September, 1918, be carried on as before and at the same address under the style of MOW FUNG & COMPANY LIMITED.

All contracts relating to goods or merchandise entered into by the Firm of MOW FUNG & CO., will be carried out by MOW FUNG & CO., LTD.

All debts due to and all liabilities of the Firm of MOW FUNG & CO. up to and including the 31st August 1918, will be respectively collected and be paid by the said FREDERICK HOWELL and FREDERICK CHARLES MOW FUNG.

The Company will be managed or controlled by a Board of Directors: the first Directors being FREDERICK HOWELL, FREDERICK CHARLES MOW FUNG, and Sze TO YUEN.

By Order of the Directors, CHOW H. TING, Secretary. Hongkong, 16th September, 1918.

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DOLLAR DIRECTORY.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

Matriculation, Senior and Junior Local Examinations

NOTICE is hereby given that these examinations will commence on MONDAY, December, 9th 1918.

Arrangements will be made to hold the examination at any town where a sufficient number of candidates offer themselves. Candidates who wish to be examined at any other place than Hongkong or Shanghai must apply to the Registrar on or before October 2nd 1918.

Forms of entry and all particulars can be obtained on application to the REGISTRAR, The University, Hongkong.

The entry form duly filled in, must reach the Registrar, together with the fee (Ten dollars, Hongkong Currency) on or before October 9th, 1918.

The examinations will be conducted according to the Regulations for the Senior and Junior Local Examinations and for the Matriculation Examination 1918.

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG. Hongkong, 14th September, 1918.

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Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.P. L. Knight,
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SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Kitano Maru T. 15,930	WED. 18th Sept. at 11 a.m.
	*Shidzuoka Maru T. 12,520	MON. 14th Oct. at 11 a.m.
	*Aki Maru T. 12,300	SATUR. 19th Oct. at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Tango Maru T. 13,760	MONDAY 16th Sept.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	*Nagato Maru T. 9,000	SATURDAY 28th Sept.
	*Hwah-wu T. 3,500	

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Tijkini	Amoy	25th Sept.	29th Oct.	Batavia

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SHIPPING NEWS.

Naval Salvage Money.

Notice was given in the London Gazette recently that the distribution of the following awards of Naval Salvage Money would shortly begin in the Prize Branch of the Department of the Accountant-General of the Navy, Admiralty, S.W. Salvage of S.S. Woodfield by H.M. Torpedo Boat No. 5 and H.M. Trawler Glen-boyne on February 11, 1917; of S.S. Mantola by H.M. ships London Belle, Aiglon, Darogah, and Hopper 15 Watch, on October 31, 1916; and of S.S. Roanoke by H.M. ships Nairn, Oke, Seafarer, Seasweeper, Macbeth, Liat Walton, Fizzer, Aspirant, and Norman, between February 11 and 14, 1917.

Canadian Shipbuilding

Contracts.

Shipbuilding contracts to the value of \$4,500,000 have been placed in Canada. The vessels ordered consisted of 45 wooden ships with a total tonnage of 123,000, representing \$4,500,000, and for 43 steel ships totalling 211,330 tons, worth 40,000,000, or a total value of \$45,000,000. Four steel ships, aggregating 13,900 tons, the individual boats having a tonnage of 4,200, 3,400, 4,500, and 1,800, have been completed. Four wooden ships have already been launched and several others are ready to take the water. In Quebec four steel ships of 7,000 tons, valued at \$5,600,000, and twelve wooden ships of 2,800 tons, worth \$6,000,000, representing a total value of \$11,600,000, have been contracted for.

Japanese Vessels Supplied

To Britain.

Since the outbreak of the war up to the promulgation of the Japanese Wartime Shipping Control Act in September, 1917, the British Government had bought 25 vessels from Japan on condition of supplying the necessary shipbuilding materials. These vessels, which aggregated 250,000 tons deadweight, were built at the Kawasaki Dockyard, Osaka Ironworks, and Asano, Harima, and Mitsubishi Shipyards. In addition, about 20,000 tons of old ships were sold. After September the British Government ordered four large steamers from Japan, but owing to non-arrival of shipbuilding materials from Britain, operations have not yet been started. It is now reported that it has been arranged for the necessary materials to arrive in Japan and on their arrival the shipbuilders will immediately start operations.

Provisioning Ships.

Negotiations have been in progress for some time past between the Ministry of Food, the Ministry of Shipping and the Board of Trade, on the one hand, and the associations representing shipowners, ships' officers, and seamen of all grades in the Mercantile Marine, on the other. It has been sought to modify by voluntary agreement the provisioning scale for seamen as laid down in the Merchant Shipping Acts, and a satisfactory arrangement has been now reached which will, it is hoped, result in a substantial food economy. The officers and men have agreed to a reduction of one half in the meat ration, so that their daily allowance will become three-quarters of a lb. of fresh meat, or, alternately, half a pound of salted and preserved meat. They will receive as a set-off two ounces a day of bacon and three pounds a week of potatoes.

New Manila Shipping Service.

The Matsun Navigation Company will open offices in Manila and L. E. Hamilton has arrived to manage the Matsun interests Manila. At present Welch, Fairchild and Company Inc. are looking after the steamers of the company, the Manila and Lurline. Mr. Hamilton said recently that for the present the company did not contemplate putting on any more steamers here as the other seven of the company's vessels are on the Atlantic in the government service, the two on this run being allotted by the shipping board for the Philippine-San Francisco trade. He said that the Matsun line between San Francisco and Honolulu is being allotted wooden vessels, but that the Lurline and Manila were allotted to the Philippines on account of their capacity for handling sugar and coconut oil. It is said the vessels will carry about 2,500 tons of coconut oil each trip, which should relieve the shipping situation in this regard considerably. Mr. Hamilton expects to open offices within a few days.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS

(Continued from page 7.)

THE NEW ALLIED ATTACKS.

British Gain Ground.

London, Sept. 13. Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: In the Verdun-Jacourt sector north-westward of St. Quentin we gained ground in contact with the enemy's advanced detachments and took prisoners. South-westward of La Bassée progress continued despite machine-gun opposition. We took possession of Fosse Eight de Bethune and the adjoining slagheap, which is called Le Dump and forms an important local feature giving wide observation of the surrounding country. Northwards thereof we hold the German trench-lines immediately westward of Anchy-lez-Bassee and are pressing forward into the village. We prisoners a few in the neighbourhood of Meslebeke Lake. Aviation was inactive. One British machine is missing. Night-flying is impossible.

Further Reports of Allied Progress.

London, Sept. 14. A French communiqué says: During the day we progressed between Dury and the St. Quentin-Ham road. South of the Ailette we extended our positions north of Mont-Heul-le-Fosse. Two German counter-attacks were repulsed in the region of Lattaux and Moisy farm.

A Belgian communiqué says: At night time the enemy violently bombarded our advanced works east of Neuport and temporarily penetrated observation posts north-west of St. George's. After violent artillery, the enemy re-occupied the lines of outposts. We recently captured south-east of Drabank. We re-occupied all the posts despite vigorous reactions, prisoners fifty.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters reports on the evening of September 13th:

A battalion of the Forty-sixth Infantry Regiment which gained the name of "Lions of Cambrin" broke during our advance recently across Banterre and fled to Aesle where it indulged in looting, after which remnants struggled away. A captured map shows that the attack against our First Army front was being organised when Marshal Foch's stroke upset the enemy schemes. It is dated 10th July. On the Cambrai front we are maintaining all our gains. Farther north we have captured Fosse Eight, which figured in the early fighting around La Bassée. We are pushing through Anchy-lez-Bassee near which we took a railway triangle three days ago.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters reports to-day: The enemy has been active in the Cambrai area. In his attack last evening east of Troscourt under cover of a heavy barrage, a few Germans who gained a footing in our posts were easily dealt with. A bombing attack covered by flamethrower between Gozeaucourt Wood and the village caused our troops to fall back to the support trench to escape the liquid fire. Our artillery then gave the enemy a bad time. We withdrew some advanced posts at Lavergier to give a clear field of fire to our gunners to deal with an infantry attack, which did not make headway.

Perfect Communication System.

London, Sept. 14. The "Times" correspondent at American Headquarters states: The precision of the first day's operations at Saint Mihiel was greatly helped by the perfect communication system which the Americans had evolved and were trying for the first time. The various commands conveyed by telephone as easily as business men talking in New York, the central exchanges are worked by picked women operators from New York, Boston, Chicago and Philadelphia.

GERMAN PEACE CAMPAIGN.

Attempt to Delude Allies.

London, Sept. 14. Reuter learns that the latest information from Germany shows that a great democratic peace campaign is being prepared for the delusion of the Allies.

Interesting Comment.

Amsterdam, Sept. 14. Commenting on the speech of Von Payer the "Vossische Zeitung" says it is a tacit introduction to forthcoming inter-party conferences.

The "Deutsche Tageszeitung" says the speech is bound to be a blow to Germany's stout-heartedness, especially the passages about peace and indemnities.

Herr Erzberger, interviewed by the "Aist", spoke optimistically of an early peace and dwelt on the converted views of a large section of the pro-war party. As an example he referred to the fact that the pawn theory recently enunciated in regard to Belgium is no longer the leading political thought. He asserted that the unreserved return of Belgium is a national pre-requisite of peace and contended that Bolshevism would break out throughout the world if the war lasts much longer. He favoured the idea of a League of Nations and disarmament after the war.

Socialists Want Peace Discussion.

Paris, Sept. 14. The "Rheinischer Westfälische Zeitung" states that the Independent Socialists introduced a motion at a meeting of Berlin City Council requesting the initiation of peace discussions owing to the "daily increasing distress of the Berlin population consequent on malnutrition, the reduction of the people's entire standard of living and the increasing criminality and despatch."

U. S. COTTON PRICE.

Washington, Sept. 14. President Wilson announces that the War Industries Board Committee will recommend basic prices for standard grades of raw cotton only if investigation convinces it that the fixing of prices is necessary.

COMMAND OF THE CZECHS.

London, Sept. 14. The "Daily Mail" correspondent at Harbin reports that General Dietrichs, the Russian commander of the Eastern Czechs, has resigned and is succeeded by Colonel Gaido, who is a Czech.

ANOTHER SPANISH STEAMER TORPEDOED.

Amsterdam, Sept. 14. A submarine has shelled and torpedoed another Spanish steamer off the Canaries.

AWARD OF THE V. C.

London, Sept. 14. The "Gazette" announces that the Victoria Cross has been awarded to Lieut. Harold Austin, Naval Reserve, for unstated services in action with enemy submarines.

A BUSINESS DISPUTE.

Portuguese Claim Against Chinese Firm.

An interesting case was heard at the Supreme Court this afternoon, before Sir William Rees Davies (Chief Justice) when Jose Maria Xavier, claimed from Leung Fai-nam and Leung Po, trading as the Hongkong Export and China Product Company, a salary in lieu of notice, and damages owing to an agreement made between the parties respecting a partnership not, it is alleged, being carried out.

Mr. Eldon Potter appeared for plaintiff and defendants were represented by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, C.B.E.

The statement of claim set out that an agreement appointing plaintiff manager was made on March 31, 1916, in which it was stated, *inter alia*, that if after the expiration of the said term of two years the firm shall continue to carry on the business and plaintiff shall not have in the meantime left the employment of the firm and shall be desirous of becoming a partner in the business, the firm shall admit him, upon terms agreed upon between the parties as follows:—The net profits of the business shall, after payment thereof of interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all capital brought into the said business by the partner therein has been made or provided for, be divided between the partners other than plaintiff in the proportion that is to say four-fifth part or share thereof to the partners other than plaintiff and one-fifth part or share thereof to plaintiff. After termination of the agreement the plaintiff at the request of defendant continued to act in the capacity of manager to the Company up to April 20, 1918, when he was dismissed without notice from the employment of the defendant Company and there is now due and owing by the defendants a sum of \$200, salary for month of April, 1918, and \$200 in lieu of notice. In breach of their contract with plaintiff the defendants have refused to admit the plaintiff into partnership in the Company whereby plaintiff has suffered damage. It was provided by clause 3 of the agreement that defendants should pay to plaintiff at the end of each year 20 per cent. of the net profits of the Company's business. The defendants have made no such payments and plaintiff's share of the profits, for a period of two years, is now due and owing by defendants. Plaintiff claimed that an account be taken of the defendant Company's profits from March 31, 1916, to March 31, 1918, and payment to the plaintiff of 20 per cent. of such sum as may be found to be net profits of the business and \$400 for salary already mentioned.

Mr. Potter said defendants agreed that plaintiff was entitled to a statement of accounts. They had provided this statement, it having been made by Mr. Seth, the sum being \$11,000. Plaintiff disputed this and he asked the Court to order the Registrar to make up the accounts, when the question of costs could be settled later.

The case was adjourned.

TO-DAY'S PEKING NEWS.

The Question of a Settlement.

The following telegrams have been received from Peking to-day:—

Chu Sai-chung, the newly-elected President, has sent a special envoy to the South-West requesting him to seek terms of settlement.

It is reported that the leaders of the South-West are demanding \$40,000,000 to defray various expenses. This may be the principal basis for a settlement.

The British and American Consuls called on the Administrators of the Military Government yesterday, but merely in a friendly way and not in an official capacity.

A Scheme Abandoned.

An official notification has at last been issued abolishing the house-rent borrowing scheme, except in regard to the fan tan gambling dens.

DAY BY DAY.

Opium Poisoning.

The Chinese woman who was reported in our columns of Saturday, as being sent to the Government Civil Hospital, suffering from opium poisoning, died there yesterday.

Business Improvements.

Extensive structural alterations are being effected at the premises of Messrs. Mackintosh and Co., who, however, advise their patrons that business is being carried on as usual.

Ship Engineer's Loss.

The Chief Engineer of a steamer which is at present undergoing repairs at the Tai-koo Dock reported to the Police that between the 14th and 15th instant some person broke into his cabin and stole money and jewellery to the value of \$343.

Remanded.

A Chinese girl was charged on remand at the Police Court this afternoon, before Mr. J. R. Wood, with obtaining stationery to the value of \$80 by false pretences. His Worship remanded the case till Monday next at 10 a.m. and ordered the girl to be taken to the Po Leung Kuk.

Stolen Jewels.

A Chinese was charged on remand at the Police Court this afternoon, before Mr. J. R. Wood, with larceny and receiving stolen property. Inspector P. O'Sullivan prosecuted. Chi Kwai Tan, the owner of the stolen jewellery, in giving evidence said that he was a buyer in a Chinese shop at 82, Des Voeux Road West (second floor). He was at present living at 8, Pottinger Street. He identified the ring as his property. At about 4 p.m. on September 7, he left his house which was then at 42, Des Voeux Road, to go to the shop and have his meals. He kept the jewels inside a box. Among the jewellery he kept in the box were a pair of gold-mounted rattan bangles and three silver bangles and some small ornaments. He was sent for at about 6 p.m., and when he returned the box was gone. He did not know the defendant. A Chinese detective gave evidence to the effect that he found the jewellery on Wong Han in Hollywood Road.

Wong Han, an unemployed cook, said that the defendant had given him the articles to keep. The defendant said that he picked up the articles in the street. His Worship was not satisfied with his explanation, and sentenced him to three months' hard labour.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

Orders for Infantry Battalion by Major H. A. Morgan state:—"B" Company.—The parade ordered for Nos. 6, 8 and 7 Platoons on Tuesday, 17th instant, is postponed to Friday, 20th instant.

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows:—

The Fighting.

A report from Foochow states that the inhabitants there, on hearing of the fall of Chungchow, are very anxious, and the various parties are secretly planning an independence movement in order to avoid military calamities. Another report from Amoy states that the Consular body is asking the commanders of both sides to declare Amoy a neutral zone, so that foreigners and their properties may not be in danger.

Friendly Calls.

The British and American Consuls called on the Administrators of the Military Government yesterday, but merely in a friendly way and not in an official capacity.

A Scheme Abandoned.

An official notification has at last been issued abolishing the house-rent borrowing scheme, except in regard to the fan tan gambling dens.

THE GLENDENNING FUND.

A Splendid Response.

The current issue of the Police Reserve Gazette contains the following:—

We are happy to report a very gratifying result in connection with the Fund started by the Police Reserve for the benefit of the widow and child of the late Sergeant Glendenning, who was recently murdered at Tai O Station. The administration of the Fund was considered at a meeting held at the Police Reserve Headquarters Club on September 5th. The D.S.P. (R.), Mr. T. F. Hough, A.S.P. (R.), Staff Inspector Arculli and the Police Reserve Accountant, Mr. Balaan, were present, together with Mr. Glendenning, a brother of the deceased Sergeant. It was reported at the meeting that, by reason of the high rate of exchange, it is estimated that a sum approximating \$1,200 will be invested for the widow and infant son.

Thanks to the courtesy of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, the well-known firm of solicitors, a deed of settlement in connection with the Fund has been drawn up by Mr. C. A. Hooper, of that firm, by which the Official Trustee of the Colony becomes the Trustee of the Fund, the monies of which are being invested in Straits Settlements 4½ per cent. War Bonds. Of the total sum secured, the very generous amount of \$250 was contributed by the Regular Police Force, for the collection of which our old friend, Sergeant Boulger, was mainly, if not entirely, responsible. The balance was subscribed by various Clubs in the Colony, and the result shows again the high esteem in which the community holds the members of the Hongkong Police and its full appreciation of the dangers which they run in the execution of their duties.

HOTEL MURDERS IN SINGAPORE.

Three Arrests Made.

After two weeks' investigation into what looked like an impossible problem, owing to the clever way in which all traces of the murders were covered, the Detective Department of Singapore have at last succeeded in securing certain clues which led to the arrest by Inspector Lancaster of three Hookahs in connection with the shocking murders of Mrs. Sarah Liebman and Mr. Emile Landau at the Globe Hotel, North Bridge Road, on the night of Aug. 26 last.

The first man, Leung Ah Te, the "boy" who raised the alarm of the murder early on the morning of Aug. 27, and who was last week charged with the theft of \$131.50 from the hotel and remanded for a week was brought before Mr. Ham, third Magistrate on the capital charge of having murdered Mrs. Sarah Liebman at about 9 p.m. on Aug. 6.

Two other men Qash Tat Bak and Koh Poon Tong, who were arrested two days ago consequent on some clue picked up subsequent to the first accused's arrest, were charged with the murder of Emile Landau and abetment of the murders respectively.

All three accused were remanded in custody for a week in order to allow the police time to prepare their case.

Education in F.M.S.

A joint conference of representatives of the Education Departments of the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States opened in Kuala Lumpur on Friday morning under the Chairmanship of the Hon. Mr. H. M. Firmstone, Director of Education. The Chairman, in opening the conference, referred to the difficulties of the present situation, particularly the serious depletion of the European staffs of the Department and of the schools, and the improbability of getting suitable new men till a considerable time after the war.

The subjects under discussion include the Training of Local Teachers, Grant-in-aid, Modification of the Cambridge Local Examinations, Physical Training and Hygiene, and the teaching of Foreign Languages and Science. (M.M.)

THE PARTNERSHIP ACTION.

Refusal to Swear on the Cock's Head.

This morning the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies, K.O.) concluded the hearing of the issue as to whether Chan U-man is a partner of the Kwong Cheung Hing firm, and consequently whether he is liable for about \$4,000 for which amount judgments have been secured against the firm by Li Man-kai and the Wo Loongs.

Mr. O. G. Alabaster O.B.E. (instructed by Mr. W. B. Hind) appeared for plaintiffs and Mr. F. C. Jenkin, O.B.E. (instructed by Mr. D. J. Lewis, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master) for defendant.

On the last occasion when the matter was before the Court, it will be remembered that judgment was reserved in order that certain parties connected with the case should have the opportunity of attending a Chinese temple and taking the oath by cutting off the cock's head. It will also be recalled that one of the complainant's witnesses each undertook to take this oath, the complainant's witness stipulating that defendant should also take it. This the defendant consented to do.

This morning, however, Mr. Jenkin said that defendant had refused to carry out his agreement and that, in consequence of this refusal, the complainant's witness had refused to do it. He submitted that the fact that defendant had refused to do it was no reason why the others should not do it. Defendant's witness was willing to do so, and he thought that His Lordship should order that these two should take the oath, leaving the question of defendant out altogether, as he had refused to do it.

A good deal of argument took place, His Lordship eventually stating that he had decided, on advice, to regard the matter of the taking of the oath as wiped out. Judgment was given for plaintiffs with costs, a similar judgment being given in another action with a like issue.

ANEMIA MEANS THIN BLOOD.

Correct it in the Early Stages.

In no disease is delay or neglect more dangerous than in anemia, or poverty of the blood. It is common in young girls, and in persons who are overworked or run down by the heat. Anemia makes its approach in so stealthy a manner that it is often well developed before its presence is recognised, and yet pale lips and cheeks, dark lines round the eyes, and a feeling of exhaustion on rising in the morning or after any light exertion, should give a clear warning to victims.

But taken in time there is a specific, a tonic medicine, which increases the number of red blood corpuscles, thus enabling the blood to carry the life-giving oxygen to all the tissues of the body. Dr. Williams' pink pills have had unbounded success in the treatment of this stubborn disease because of this wonderful property. The correction of anemic conditions by Dr. Williams' pink pills is as certain as anything in medical science.

If you are suffering from impoverished blood you cannot afford to wait another day before giving Dr. Williams' pink pills a thorough trial. Go to any drug-gist and obtain a supply, or send \$1.50 for a bottle (\$3.00 for 6) to the Ching Office of the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Bechoon Road, Shanghai.

Free. A postcard request to the above address will bring you a free copy of a helpful Health Guide.

A Clean Bill.

There were no cases of communicable diseases notified during Saturday.

A Bottle as a Weapon.

A married Chinese woman, aged 27 years, living at No. 91, Shanghai Street, has been sent to the Government Civil Hospital, suffering from injuries to her head caused by being attacked by another woman with a bottle.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

China is certainly making progress says an Indian newspaper. Thousands of years ago—in the B.C. era, as a matter of fact, she was credited with the invention of the mariner's compass, and goodness knows how many other interesting things as well; still about a decade back steps were taken there to form an overseas shipping company to compete with the Japanese, although the war, and internal troubles, have interfered with activities and checked developments. The second Marine Court of Inquiry, under the auspices of the Chinese Government, was held quite recently, the first having taken place at Shanghai in December, 1913.

The second investigation concerned the loss of the Poochi, in collision with the Hainan, between Ningpo and Winkow. Perhaps the most interesting part of the finding was as follows:—"No provision has been made by the Government for the control of the conditions under which Chinese steamers run, and the Court considers that the institution of suitable official supervision over all Chinese vessels is urgently needed, and especially as regards safety of life, with reference to the following matters: Condition of hull and rigging, boilers and machinery, life-saving appliances, and equipment generally, the number of passengers allowed, and the competency of the officers." It surely indicates that maritime matters are not as they should be in the Celestial Empire, and that there is considerable room for improvement.

Silver from all parts of the world and from many different ores yields always the same value; copper from Europe has the same atomic weight as the native metal mined under the bottom of Lake Superior; and yet more wonderful, the iron which falls from the sky in meteorites having their birth far beyond the terrestrial orbit has precisely the same atomic weight as that smelted in Norway. San Francisco Argonaut.

The advantages of the penny have been brought before us by the illustrated novelettes of Mr. Shonts says the New York Evening Post. But we knew them before. It effects as can no other coin a shockless yet steady education of the public to an appreciation of the purveyor's agonising position—torn between the longing not to impose his heavy burden upon his dear patrons and the desire to avoid the ruin that is certain unless he does raise his prices. As a matter of fact, most people are morbidly sensitive about pennies and will go to strange lengths for their preservation, paying 10 cents to avoid a library fine of 2 cents, crawling under seats to remove errant copper, steaming off stamps at great expense of time, pursuing to the verge of collapse bargains which invite purchase at \$1.98 instead of \$2.00—one day only; waiting, while they miss a train, for 2 cents change. While it grieves us to part with a penny, we cannot cry aloud about it as over a nickel. The latter we might resist, but the soft importunings of a cent are too much for us.

Half of the total of the 160 U-boats recently destroyed were accounted for within the year, according to Mr. Lloyd George's statement. This average of three U-boats every fortnight is below the estimated capacity of the German yards, placed at three a week, says the New York Evening Post. But if the downward curve in sea-frightfulness is an index, the shipbuilding capacities of the German yards may have been exaggerated. Nevertheless, the destruction of submarines has not been the sole feature in the taming of the U-boats. Among Allied defensive measures the convoy system has been eminently successful. Recent official statements at London spoke of the moving of more than 40,000,000 tons of shipping with a loss from all causes of less than 1 per cent.

